Cybersecurity vs Cybercrime strategies

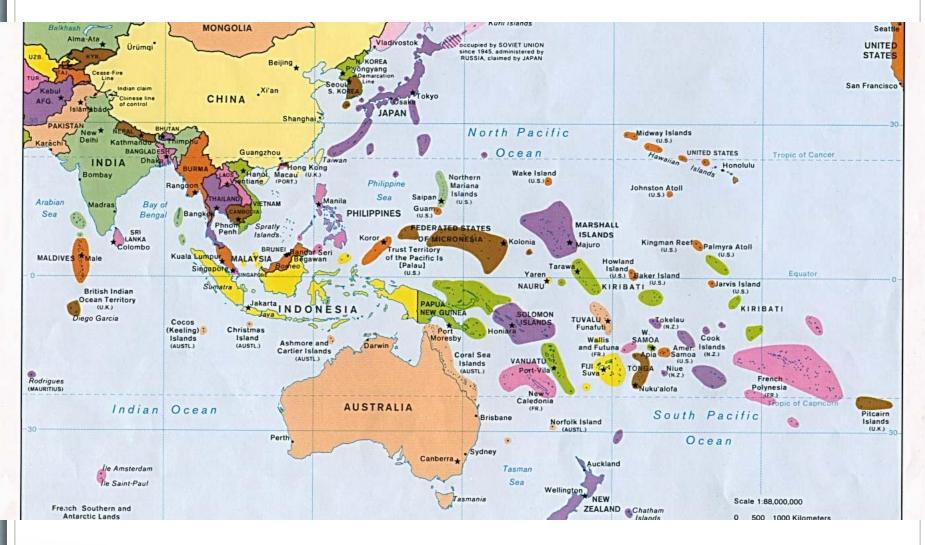
Dakar, Senegal

Tonga

Content

- Background Cyber Challenges Task Force -Cybersafety, Cybersecurity, Cybercrime
- Term of Reference
- Members
- Way Forward
- Cybersecurity vs cybercrime?

Pacific....



What is ...

- Cybersafety safe cyber experience through better awareness, training, tools and measures
- Cybersecurity computer (IT) security: practices, tools and measures to protect from unintended or unauthorised access, change or attack.
- Cybercrime using ICT to commit a crime

Examples...

- Cybersafety awareness raising (Dos and Donts), tools (parental control), anti-virus
- Cybersecurity anti-virus, passwords, firewall, backups, procedures, tools, patches (update)
- Cybercrime unauthorized access, hacking, interference, illegal interception

Cyber challenges...

Cybersafety Cybersecurity Cybercrime





Multiple points and modes of access

=

trouble for point of access controls (filtering / parental controls etc)

Why care?

- Safety...especially children and vulnerable groups
- Lack of confidence people turning away from ICT
- Bad reputation of mobiles phones negatively impact on mobile education, banking etc.
- Online scams impact on online trading and banking
- ICT investments are expensive!
- National security
- Conducive environment for business/investment

Challenges of the information age

Cyber bullying

Sexting

Online Scams

Child Exploitation Material

Minors viewing adult content

Online gambling

Digital Footprints

Privacy breaches

Copyright Theft

Malware

Phishing

Spyware

Identity Theft

Time Management

Internet Distraction

Spam

Grooming

Cybercrime

Barriers







Private Sector

NGOs

Government

Cyber Challenges Task Force (CCTF) Development Partners

1.Assessment, raising awareness and advocacy

- Survey;
- Regular reporting;
- Advocating and raising awareness;
- Greater dissemination of information and knowledge
- Improve awareness of Internet safety through advocacy;

2. Community Building

- Convene a multi-stakeholders forum;
- Build a community of contributors to internet safety and security in Tonga
- Develop community tools for raising awareness, alerts, collaboration, discussions and feedback (using e-mail lists, facebook, twitter)

3. Technical Assistance

- Develop national internet safety programmes;
- Setup the Tonga Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Develop a cybercrime and offence reporting system
- Develop a resource repository on cybersafety, cybercrime and cyber security.

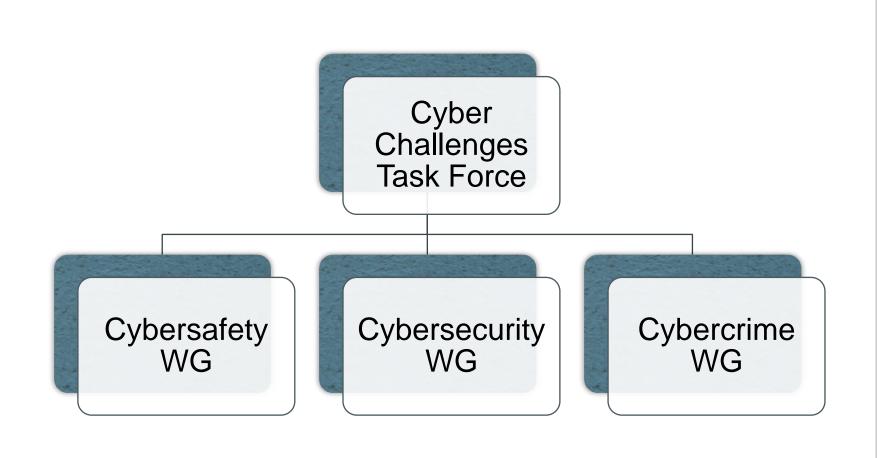
4. Training

- Build capacity of CERT
- Conduct train-the-trainer workshops
- Train key stakeholders

5. Resource Production and Adaption

- Develop resources (newsletter, videos, and radio programmes) based on the identified needs and issues;
- Adaptation and localization of available resources especially the NetSafe products that are currently being used in NZ;
- Establish and maintain a register of internet safety and security initiatives.

Organisational Structure



CCTF Objectives

- A more cyber aware and knowledgeable Tongan population
- More coherent and coordinated approaches to addressing cyber challenges;
- Sustainable mechanisms to address cyber challenges;
- Strengthen institutional and human capacity to cyber challenges
- Modern procedures, measures, policies and legislations to deal with cyber challenges.

Cybersecurity and cybercrime

- Raising awareness;
- Institutional and HR capacity building;
- Cybersecurity measures –
 Cybercrime legislation can be
 part of your cybersecurity
 strategies
- Cybersecurity strategies can be part of your cybercrimes strategies
- Cooperation and collaboration

Effective
Cybersecurity and
cybercrime strategies
should complement
and strengthen each

Borderless

Cyber Challenges Roadmap

ROAD MAP....











*Better Coordination

*Reduction in duplication

*Better utilization of resources



Malo - Merci